8th GBIF Asia Regional Meeting in Vietnam

GBIF in Asia: Membership and Nodes Development 2017.6.13.

GBIF
Global Biodiversity
Information Facility

GBIFJAPAN

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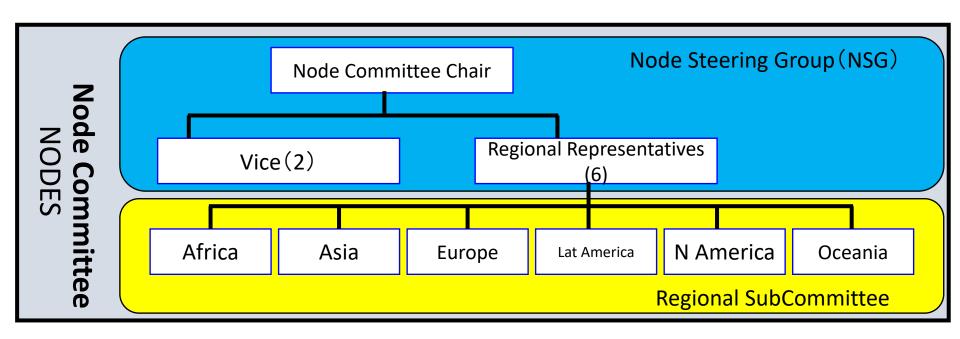
Key points

Chronological Review of the activity
Memberships
Historical review in development
Regional strategy
BIFA

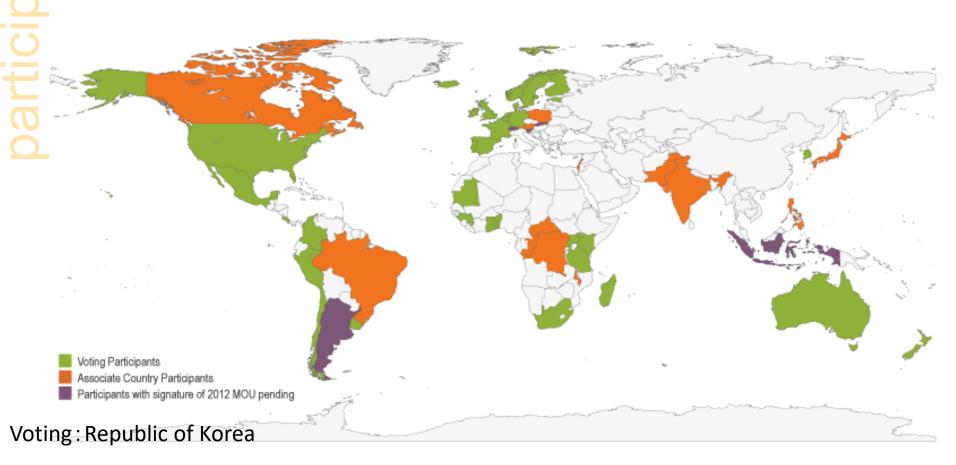
Regionalization

Background

- Rapid increase of participants, still increasing.
- Due to the limited manpower, regionalization became necessary based on collaboration within the region.



Map of GBIF Country Participants



Associate Country: Japan, India, Philippines, Indonesia

Associate Organization: ACB, ICIMOD, LIPI, CAS, Chinese Taipei (Taiwan)



List of participants in Asia as of June 2017

Voting

Korea

Associate

Chinese Taipei, India, Indonesia, Japan, Pakistan, Philippines

Other Associate Participant

ACB (ASEAN Center of Biodiversity)

ICIMOD (International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development)

CAS (Chinese Academy of Science)

2nd Asian Nodes Workshop highlights / general remarks (2010, partially cited)

- 1. The region, the continent Asia is very diverse, also in the context of GBIF. This heterogeneity poses some challenges in terms of collaboration and communication.
- 2. Despite its potential, the representation of the region in GBIF is not very strong. Relevant causes for this is that there are only two voting members of GBIF in Asia, and there is not a single full time GBIF node manager in the continent, lack of a national mandate or budget are also common issues for GBIF nodes.
- 3. There was a consensus about keeping contacts and starting activities at the regional level. However how to move forward and what level of formalization is needed remain issues open for discussion.

Asian Regional Meeting (1)

- 1. 2009.9. Thailand (1st)
- 2. 2010.11. India (2nd)
- 3. 2012.3. Japan (3rd)
 Sheila Vergara (ACB) elected as an Asian Representative Nakul Chettri (ICIMOD) elected as a deputy Rep.
- 4. 2012.6. Taiwan (4th)
 Strategy composed; with IPT workshp





Regional Strategy, Asia (2013-2016)

Strategy 1: Build network of data holders and providers in the region by sharing information on GBIF and regional nodes informatics infrastructure as well as information on existing thematic databases such as FishBase, IBIN, ILTER, species group networks.

Strategy 2: Popularize the data paper incentive through development of metadata catalogues and corresponding datasets.

Strategy 3: Explore (funding) options for **mobilising legacy data** housed in museums and herbaria and (mechanism) for repatriation of biodiversity data from Asia housed in other countries.

Strategy 4: Strengthen help desk facility at regional nodes to **ensure the use of DwC-A standard** for generating new biodiversity data (metadata, occurrences, checklist) and to better mobilise the publishing of data through GBIF IPT platform.

Scientific activities

- 1. Making species checklist at national level, including invasive, Red List, endemic species and migratory birds.
- 2. Updating fish databases to assess fish biodiversity loss and risk in Asia.

Workshop on integrated Red List/Invasive

Species List / Check List in East Asia

2013.3.12-13. in Tsukuba, Japan













- 1. Promote understanding of the importance of the Red List (RL), Invasive Species List (IL) and Check List (CL)
- 2. Survey current status of RL/IL/CL in East Asia
- 3. Determine strategy for integration of RL/IL/CL in East Asia

Challenges in integration of the list

- Collection of the Red Lists: Done.
- Digitization of the data: **Done**.
- Verification of the names with the help of professionals: Stacked.
- A number of scientific names found to be unlisted in "training data" (incl. GBIF Backbone taxonomy).
- The present system is not easily adoptable to update data.

New challenges raised.

Each Red Lists to be published as a checklist through IPT. (7th Regional Mtg., 2016)

Asian Regional Meeting (2)

5. 2014.7. Japan (5th)

T. Hosoya (JP): Representative.

Y.H. Wang (C.T.): Deputy Rep.

6. 2015.6. Taiwan (6th)
BIFA discussed.

7. 2016.6. Philippines (7th)

New regional strategy.

Reps. elected for another 2 yrs.





BIFA (Since 2015)

Biodiversity Information Fund for Asia

- 1. Fund provided from Japanese government.
- 2. Used for the development of Biodiversity informatics of Asia in GBIF context.
- 3. Steered by the Steering Committee (JP Gov. + Asian Rep.+ GBIFS), with Evaluation Board.

4 selected projects for Phase 1

- 01 Strengthening GBIF Philippines
- 04 Mobilising data from ASEAN Protected areas
- 05 Biodiversity Informatics Curriculum
- 07 Development of Biodiversity data system in Vietnam

GBIF Strategic Plan (2017-2022)

- 1. Deliver relevant data
- 2.Improve data quality
- 3. Fill data gaps
- 4.Enhance biodiversity informatics infrastructure
- 5. Empower global network

Regional Strategy, Asia (2017-2022)

I. Empower Global Network

- 1. Promote capacity building among relevant participants.
- 2. Reduce language barrier.
- 3. Increase outreach / education (to non-member countries).
- 4. Seek for funding for stable and proactive activity.

II. Enhance Biodiversity Informatics Infrastructure

- 5. Promote setting up IPT server.
- 6. Promoting fundamental information for biodiversity analysis.

III. Fill Data Gaps

- 7. Analyze data gaps.
- 8. Promote engagement of common citizens.
- 9. Mobilize new data types.
- 10. Accelerate digitization and provision of legacy data.

IV. Improve Data Quality

11. Analyze the data at hand to objectively evaluate the status.

V. Deliver Relevant Data

- 12. Increase Engagement with other stakeholders.
- 13. Secure commitment of data providers.

Mentoring Program with Indonesia

2012. 11. -2013.7.















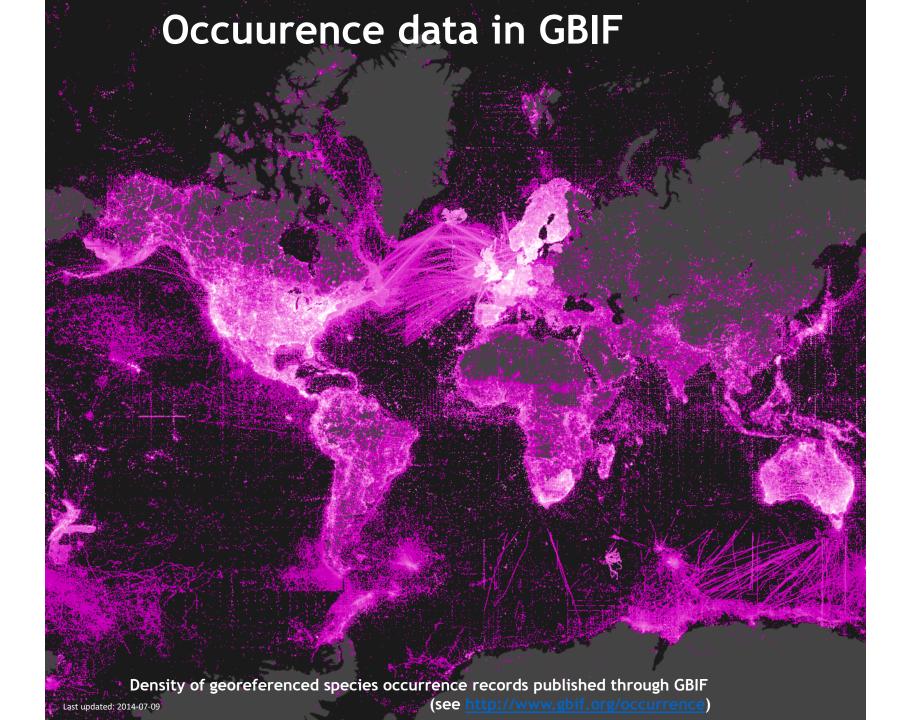


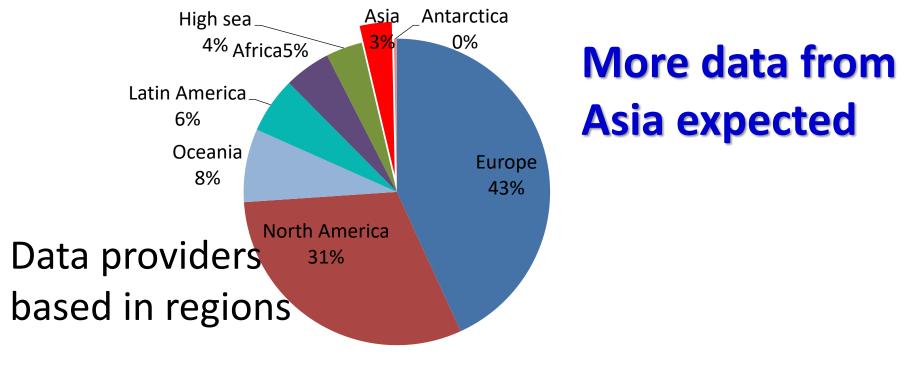
Workshop on Integrated Management of Biodiversity Data 2013.2.5.



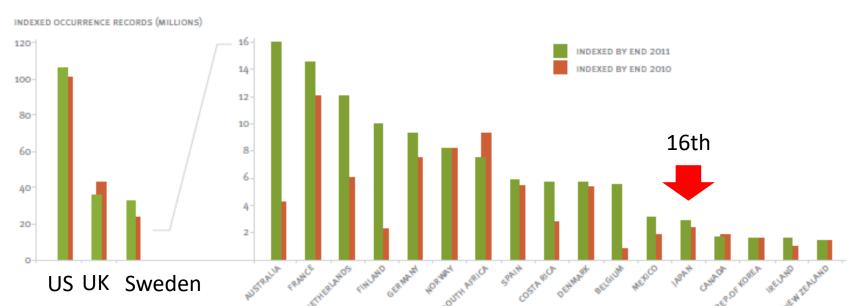
Asia-Pacific workshop on sharing biodiversity Information and the Integrated Publishing Toolkit (IPT2), Taiwan 2012.6.25-27.







Data Records Breakdown by GBIF Participant



Challenges: Still few data published

- Identification of data holders
- Incentives
- Use cases to express the importance and usefulness of the integrated data
- Language barrier
- Capacity building
- Funding
- Regional/Global collaboration
- Open data, data recycling